

Swedish News Union Approves World Congress Affiliation

Other Scandinavian Organizations Likely to Follow Unexpected Lead



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Win Contract Gains At Rocky Mt. News After Strike Vote

Denver—The Rocky Mountain News unit of Guild Local 74 has approved a new contract adding \$35,000 annually to the pay of the 135 employees it covers.

In addition, the new agreement, reached after six months of bargaining, contains eight other improvements in fringe benefits and working conditions, plus two separate \$1-per-week cost-of-living increases.

All brackets but two were increased from \$2.50 to \$5, with the editorial classification increased \$5 for each of the six experience levels. Blanket increases of \$2.50 to \$5 were also negotiated to cover employees already above minimums.

Bracket and blanket pay hikes are retroactive to last July 20.

A \$1 weekly cost-of-living increase effective Jan. 1, 1952, is included, along with another buck a week effective March 15, 1952.

Minimums for reporters, photographers, artists, copyreaders and the library director now range from \$45 for beginners to \$97.50 for employees with five or more years' experience. Gains of \$5 weekly were also won in

the classification for district circulation managers.

In the past two years, the district managers' work week has been reduced from 48 to 40 hours, spread over six days, and their top minimum went from \$55 to \$75.

Other gains made by the unit included:

1. Increase in car allowance for district managers and collectors from \$3 to \$3.50 a day—\$3 a week.

2. Increase in car allowance for photographers and reporters from 6½ to 7½ a mile outside the city and from 7 to 7½ a mile on out-of-town assignments. Photographers will continue to receive a guarantee of \$12 per week in addition to out-of-town mileage.

3. Junior clerks now need but two years, instead of three, to reach top pay brackets.

4. Increase in the night differential of \$1.25 a week—\$3.75 instead of \$2.50.

5. An increase in severance pay from 30 to 32 weeks.

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N. Y. Post Writer Wins Second Award in Month

Ted Poston, New York Post staff writer, has won the 1951 Unity award of Beta Delta Mu fraternity for "efforts to promote inter-faith amity, brotherhood and understanding." The award was presented at the organization's annual convention held in New York.

The fraternity's plaque and gold statuette was the second award Poston won in a single month. In December he was given a citation and a silver plaque by NAACP for "superior journalism" in his coverage of the "Little Scottsboro Case" in Florida, the Cicero riots and the Josephine Baker episode at the Stork Club.

Poston was also one of two Heywood Brown award winners in 1949. His story, "The Horror of Sunny Florida," was heralded at the time as "one of the most courageous efforts on the part of any reporter." In their citation the judges expressed ad-

miration for the quality of his work and his restraint in treating the Florida horrors.



Ted Poston Scores Twice

Paris—Svenska Journalistförbundet—the organization of Swedish journalists—has surprised the European newspaper world by becoming the first of the Scandinavian journalists' unions to vote for active participation in the new international federation of journalists.

None of the Scandinavian journalists' unions had sent official representatives to the preliminary conference in Paris in October, though Viggo Knudsen of Denmark had attended "as an unofficial observer," reporting to the federation of Scandinavian journalists later at their joint meeting in Stockholm. The organizations of these northern countries act in concert on international matters.

Because of Sweden's traditional neutrality, there had been serious doubt in some quarters that their union would take part in the new international, composed of organizations that have withdrawn from the old communist-dominated international organization of journalists. However, it was the Swedish group that happened to meet first, following Mr. Knudsen's report. And it has now notified ANG President Harry Martin, secretary of the preparatory committee, that its members decided without opposition "to join the new international organization of journalists for countries with a free press."

The Swedish report expressed hope that the organizations of Denmark and Norway would do likewise. Indications are that both these others will act favorably at their next meetings.

"Journalisten," publication of the Swedish journalists, commented in part as follows in its December issue:

"The basic principles, as regards the scope and activities of the (proposed new international)

UP Contract Session Set For Tuesday

Negotiations between the Guild and the United Press for a 1952 contract are tentatively slated to start next Tuesday at New York, with management's wage data yet to come, in response to a Guild request for such information.

Submission of the Guild's wage proposals will wait on examination of going rates and other wage details.

The current UP contract is renewable March 1. Questionnaire ballots have been sent to all units with a request for opinions concerning various proposals for changes in the agreement, including those arising from the regional conferences held a few months ago.

As of the year's beginning, United Press acquired Acme Newspictures, with which the Guild also holds a contract. Its provisions will be fully honored, according to Jack Bisco, UP general manager. The Guild will discuss integration of its provisions with the UP agreement.

Joseph G. Colangelo, director for wire services, will have a committee on negotiations comprising Sol Fox, New York; John Goldsmith, Washington; Al Leech, Chicago; Rodney Guilfoil, San Francisco; Philip Robertson, Denver, and a southern division spokesman yet to be named.

organization meet with the approval of the Svenska Journalistförbundet. The most important of them—which should likewise be prerequisites for Swedish adherence—are the following:

"Only purely professional organizations, which do not accept employers as members and which are not organizations grouping specialists, can be admitted; membership is only granted organizations engaging themselves to respect and practice the following principles of a free press: free access to information, freedom of opinion and speech, as well as free dissemination thereof.

"This must imply, in the first place, that the press is fully free in the countries whose organizations are admitted as members. Countries such as the Soviet Union, all the States east of the Iron Curtain, Spain and the Argentine are thus excluded, due to the regimes prevailing there. And in the second place, the admitted working organization itself represents and works for said freedoms. Thus a communist, nazi or similar press organization in a country where freedom of the press prevails cannot be admitted as a member."

"The new organization should center its efforts around practical work, and the resolutions

adopted should primarily have a professional bearing. The claims for non-political aims should be vigorously emphasized; this does not imply, however, that the new organization should not have the right or even the obligation publicly to vindicate the principles of freedom, voicing these principles in the face of the totalitarian states, where freedom of speech as well as freedom of the press do not exist. It should be considered one of the objectives of the organization vigorously to advocate the principles of freedom on a national as well as an international level."

As preparatory committee secretary, President Martin commented that "this strong and stirring statement by our colleagues of the Swedish journalists organization will, I am sure, provide inspiration for all of us who are striving to bring about a great, new International Federation of Journalists dedicated to the highest principles of press freedom."

Martin said that interest in the new federation "is running surprisingly high around the world" and that the preparatory committee will be able to meet shortly and issue the formal invitations to the Brussels Congress set for next May.

WSB Sets Policy On Health Plans

The Wage Stabilization Board has issued a new regulation (No. 19), outlining policy for the institution or improvement of health, hospitalization and welfare plans.

The regulation specifies standards covering various phases of such plans, and plans which do not exceed these standards can be put into effect without approval. 30 days after details have been filed with the WSB in Washington. A concurrent resolution lists other features of such plans (called review criteria) which do require WSB approval before they can be made effective.

A serious deficiency of the regulation is its encouragement of contributory plans through a provision that when employees pay 40 percent of the cost, plans need no approval even if they contain features listed as requiring approval in non-contributory plans.

Board policy in this field was formulated after it had received recommendations from a special tri-partite panel which had been studying the extent and type of controls for welfare plans for six months. But in writing the regulation, the board largely ignored the majority report of labor and public members which recommended virtual decontrol of such plans, and the minority report of industry members which recommended much tighter restrictions.

Under the regulation the cost of new or improved plans is not deducted from any general increase available under other WSB regulations. In contrast to other fringe benefits, the regulation provides specifically that health, hospitalization and welfare benefits cannot be put into

effect by charging them against any balance remaining under the general increases.

Plans including the following provisions can be made effective without WSB approval:

1. A temporary disability benefit.

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NAMES

San Diego — Mrs. Longfellow's name will be Shorter now.

A marriage license was issued last week to Charles D. Shorter, of this city, and Mrs. Bessie E. Longfellow, member of the San Diego local.

MAKE

Elizabeth — The Journal news department supplies a possible reason why switchboard operators get that way.

The staff includes a Mrs. Davies, a Mr. Davis, a Mr. Davey; two Mr. Comptons, and two Mr. McLaughlins.

NEWS

Bakersfield — Speed is the watchword on Fridays at the Bakersfield Californian, when Rev. Selby Swift, Rev. Allen Fast and James E. Quick get together in the news room.

Rev. Mr. Swift, associate pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Rev. Mr. Fast, minister at the Mennonite Brethren Church, bring in their Saturday church notices for Quick, church page editor.

The whole operation takes almost no time at all.

CIO Program for Congress Offers Nation Comprehensive Schedule of Needed Laws

CIO's economic and legislative program for congressional action this year contains a wide range of specific objectives. The program was presented to President Truman by Emil Rieve, TWU president, and chairman of the CIO economic policy committee, prior to the President's preparation of messages to the Congress.

Chief points of the program included suggestions for remedial legislation for:

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN AREAS—Due to curtailment of civilian use of metals and materials or from reduced civilian consumption, a backlog of as high as 150-160 thousand unemployed is anticipated in the Detroit area alone. Already, 90,000 automobile and allied workers have lost their jobs, and many more thousands will follow upon further cutbacks in auto production. Serious unemployment in 93 areas involving other industries has already been reported by the bureau of employment security. The President was urged to recommend to Congress legislation for supplementary unemployment benefits to these and similarly situated workers.

PRICE CONTROL—In spite of the perplexing unemployment problem, there is potential danger of inflation. Military production will be expanding more rapidly than our over-all economy can absorb without curtailing civilian production. The President was urged to recommend his efforts to fight the Capehart, Herlong, Butler-Hope and other crippling amendments and to ask Congress for authority to use subsidies to control retail food prices.

WAGE POLICY—Stabilized wage policies will follow a successful and adequate price program as a matter of course, the CIO report pointed out. The President was asked to recommend to Congress legislation that would eliminate discrimination resulting from failure to provide adequate pension, health and welfare programs and other fringe measures, such as paid holidays, vacations, shift differentials, premium and call-in pay.

TAX POLICY—The action of the 82nd Congress, the CIO said, "does not indicate a great interest on their part in developing an equitable and fair tax program. . . . However, it is essential that such a program be enacted by you even though Congress may not be in the mood to accept it. . . . You owe this to the American people."

In the judgment of the CIO, grants would require the President to "hit hard and vigorously" at the need of closing existing loopholes, tax evasions resulting from split-income provisions, family partnerships, failure to withhold taxes upon payment of dividends, the low rate at which capital gains are taxed, large depletion allowances to gas, oil, metal and mineral companies, the inadequate taxing provisions on estates, and the transfer of wealth through gifts.

The President was asked to oppose the adoption of federal sales and manufacturing tax, the end result of which would be a tax on the ultimate consumer. He was also urged to fight an unfair increased taxes on mar-

ried couples with two children whose gross income is \$4,000. Additional revenues, according to the CIO program, can be raised from the individual income tax above that level by applying a steeply progressive tax to the structure as a whole.

RENT CONTROL AND HOUSING—Pointing out that a sound and fair tax program is not in itself an adequate anti-inflation measure, the CIO recommended that rent controls should provide a stabilization of rents throughout the United States as long as the defense mobilization program continues and the housing shortage prevents normal bargaining between landlord and tenant.

LABOR RELATIONS—The Taft-Hartley act, the report declared, makes labor cooperation "very difficult." The President was urged to continue campaigning for its repeal and the enactment of an equitable labor relations law based on the policies of the Wagner act.

Also included in the program was a recommendation for an increase to \$1.25 of the present legal rate of 75 cents per hour and a minimum wage rate for agricultural workers.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CIVIL RIGHTS—Included in the CIO program were recommendations for improved social security, enactment of a national health program including health insurance, and progressive legislation in the field of fair employment practices.

Specifically, the President was asked to consider in his message to Congress the following recommendations:

1. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley act and enactment of an equitable labor relations law based on the principles of the Wagner act.
2. Improvement of the Fair Labor Standards act to:
 - (a) Provide a minimum wage of at least \$1.25 an hour.
 - (b) Extend coverage to all workers engaged in commerce or in industries affecting commerce.
 - (c) Strengthen the anti-discrimination provisions of the act.
 - (d) Remove discriminatory exemptions.
 - (e) Restore to the Secretary of Labor power to sue on behalf of workers for unpaid wages due under the act.

3. Amendment of the Defense Production act as follows:

- (a) Repeal of the Capehart, Herlong, Butler-Hope amendments;
- (b) Provide authority to the government to use, when necessary, subsidies to control retail food prices;
- (c) Require that OPA use uniform dollar-and-cent ceiling prices wherever possible;
- (d) Provide authority to use grade labeling and quality control of price-controlled goods and authority to protect the continued production and sale of low-price products;
- (e) Authorize government regulation of margins on the commodity exchanges.

4. Enactment of civil rights legislation recommended by the President's committee on civil rights. Specifically, we call for:

- (a) Passage of an FEPC bill;
- (b) Passage of legislation outlawing poll taxes and other undemocratic restrictions on the right to vote;
- (c) Enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill;
- (d) Passage of measures to bar segregation in inter-state travel;

- (e) Enactment of safeguards against segregation in federal appropriations for state aid;
- (f) Reform of the procedures of congressional committees to insure fair treatment of witnesses and of persons and organizations who are made the subjects of testimony before such committees.

5. Adoption of a progressive tax program that equitably levies the burden of taxes on the basis of ability to pay, closes tax loopholes, and includes an effective excess profits tax. We vigorously oppose any type of sales tax.

6. Revision of the rent control act by Congress, immediately upon reconvening, to provide for stabilization of rents throughout the United States as long as the defense mobilization program continues and the housing shortage prevents normal bargaining between landlord and tenant.

7. Enactment of an adequate defense housing law to supply necessary housing for families at military installations and at defense production centers. Such housing must be provided at rents and prices workers can afford to pay.

8. Improvement of the social security laws to establish a well-rounded adequate national system of social insurance for all Americans covering the hazards of old age, survivorship, permanent and total disability, temporary disability, unemployment, and the costs of medical care.

9. Enactment of the national health program, including national health insurance, expanded federal aid to medical research and to state and local public health units, federal aid to medical and nursing education and to medical co-operatives and more generous federal grants for hospital construction.

10. Establishment of uniform federal standards and codes for industrial health and safety and for workmen's compensation.

11. Adequate appropriations for the enforcement of the public contracts (Walsh-Healey) act, the wage-hour and Bacon-Davis acts, the bureau of labor statistics, the women's bureau, the bureau of labor standards in the department of labor and the aid and administrative funds of the various agencies of the federal security agency.

12. Enactment of the major recommendations of the President's commission on migratory labor, including a minimum wage for agricultural workers and a constructive program for recruiting domestic workers, including Puerto Ricans, under decent conditions of employment and living.

13. Repeal or drastic amendment of the subversive activities control act to do away with unworkable "registration," dangerous listing of defense facilities, discrimination against aliens which daily makes our international position ridiculous, and elimination of other evils.

14. Granting of statehood to Alaska and Hawaii, and of home rule for the District of Columbia.

15. Adjustment of veterans' benefits to meet rising costs and enactment of an adequate veterans' readjustment allowances program.

16. Federal aid to education and an effective labor extension service in the department of labor.

17. Provide for the integrated regional development of rivers and natural resources, utilizing the experience gained in TVA.

18. A comprehensive forestry program, including direct federal regulation of timber cutting on all timber lands.

19. A farm program geared to a full economy, including reasonable price and income support, farm credits, soil conservation, improvement of rural living standards, and protection of consumers.

20. Speedy construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

21. Defeat of proposals to remove submerged oil resources from federal control or to protect monopolistic basing-point practices.

22. Adequate appropriations to:

- (a) Increase our own military strength and that of our allies in the United Nations;
- (b) Effectively carry out the purposes of the mutual security agency, which includes the former functions of ECA and the providing of aid to people in underdeveloped areas of the world to help themselves.

23. Enactment of legislation to develop and maintain a U.S. merchant marine of size and status commensurate with this country's role of leadership in the world affairs.

24. Assume majority control in Congress, greater efficiency, and more responsiveness to the will of the people by:

- (a) Repeal of the Wherry amendment to Senate rule XXII which seeks to perpetuate minority control by filibuster, and providing for limitation of debate by a majority of those voting;
- (b) Providing for the election of congressional committee chairmen and members;
- (c) Providing for joint house and senate committee hearings on identical or similar bills;

Give a back now to PAC for practical political action.

(d) Installing electric voting devices in both house and senate to save time and provide a record of every vote cast by representatives and senators;

(e) Abolishing the house rules committee's veto power over legislation;

(f) Providing for the broadcasting and televising of congressional debates.

25. Abolish the outmoded electoral college and provide for direct election of President and Vice President.

CIO Publishes 'Congressional Record' of '51

A guide to the voting record of the 82nd Congress in its first session has been prepared by CIO-PAC for use in the 1953 political campaign.

The 40-page booklet lists the voting record of all senators and representatives and includes a 16-page summary of the last session.

Among other items of information, the guide warns that "the trap is set for passage of a federal sales tax this year or next, while the reactionary coalition in both houses beats down attempts to plug loopholes that benefit the well-to-do."

GUILD SEEKS BREAK IN CHICO DEADLOCK

Chico — The Butte County Newspaper Guild has sent formal notification to the Federal mediation and conciliation service and the California department of industrial relations that a dispute exists between the Guild and the Chico Enterprise Record.

The Guild is seeking aid of the two agencies in an attempt to reach agreement in negotiations deadlocked since last November. The three principal issues are management's refusal to grant a Guild shop, wage increases and a five-day week.

1951 Broun Award

DEADLINE for entries is Feb. 1, 1952.

SEND entries to: American Newspaper Guild, 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

PRIZE is \$500 cash and a Guild citation. To be awarded for the most outstanding journalistic achievement "in the spirit of Haywood Broun" for work done or completed between Jan. 1, 1951, and Dec. 31, 1951.

ELIGIBLE is any newspaperman or woman in the Guild's jurisdiction. Entries are not limited to Guild members.

ENTRIES should be submitted in scrapbook form, with accompanying letter telling the circumstances under which the work was done.

JUDGES are Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Edward J. Donohoe, city editor of the Scranton Times; John C. Manning, editor of the Detroit Times.

Wade R. Franklin, Chairman, award committee.

Pension Study Submitted to SFONG Provides Half-pay Benefits at 65

San Francisco—A retirement plan study outlining a pension which, including Social Security benefits, would amount to at least 80 percent of average pay has been submitted to SFONG officials and publishers of the four daily papers here.

The half-pay retirement plan would be fully effective for employees who had spent the bulk of their working lifetime with one newspaper.

Smaller benefits would be provided for those whose period of service was shorter.

The pension survey, conducted by the firm of Marsh and McLennan at a cost of \$900 each to SFONG and citywide publishers, based the employee's retirement benefit partly upon earnings and partly upon length of service.

Retirement age, when pension benefits would begin, would be at 65.

For purposes of the study, March 1, 1952, was assumed to be the effective date of the plan. Employees would become eligible to come under the plan after completion of one full year of service.

Employees not eligible at the effective date and new employees could be included on the first day of the month after completing one year of service, provided they had not reached age 65.

For those not over 60 when first included in the plan, the normal retirement date would be the first day of the month after their sixty-fifth birthday.

Employees over 60 but under 65 would be retired five years after entry, or on the first day of the month after attaining age 70, whichever was sooner.

Those 65 and over, when first included, would be retired one year after the effective date of the pension plan.

Under the suggested plan, the total annuity at retirement would be the sum of amounts credited for past service and future service.

For past service, one year's credit would be given for each full year of service after the first, or after reaching the age of 30, whichever occurred later.

Past service credits would amount, for example, to \$1.20 a month for those earning less than \$48.40 a week; \$3 to those earning between \$48.40 and \$99 weekly, and \$5 for those earning from \$140.40 to \$145 a week.

A graduated scale lists the amount of past service credit applicable to all salary brackets, increasing at the rate of 30 cents for each \$4.00 increase in weekly salary.

Credit for future service would be slightly more, starting at \$1.50 a month for those making \$48.40 a week or less, and increasing at the rate of 30 cents for each \$4.00 salary jump.

The future salary credit, for

Following is an illustration of the operation of the pension plan proposed by Marsh and McLennan:

Suppose that at the effective date of the plan, an employee is 40 years of age, that he has 12 years of service and that his earnings are \$125 per week.

Suppose further that his earnings history until retirement would be:

Age 40 to 45	\$125 week
Age 45 to 55	135 week
Age 55 to 65	160 week

Of his 12 years of past service only 10 would be credited, since credit is not given for service before age 30.

His monthly pension, upon retirement at age 65, would be figured as follows:

Past Service:	
10 years x \$4.20	\$42.00
Future Service:	
5 years x \$5.55	27.75
10 years x \$6.75	67.50
10 years x \$8.25	82.50
Social Security:	
Under present law	80.00
Monthly Pension	\$341.25

If the employee's wife were living and above age 65, she would receive an additional \$40 a month, boosting the total figure to \$381.25 monthly.

example, would amount to \$4.05 monthly for those in the \$94.40 to \$99 a week bracket, and \$7.05 for those making between \$140.40 and \$145.

The sum of the credits for past service and future service would determine the total annuity at retirement.

Marsh and McLennan stated there were arguments both for and against requiring contributions to the pension plan by employees. If the requirement for vesting are so chosen that comparatively few terminations of service may be expected after they have been completed, then the existence of the vesting provision would add very little to the cost of the plan.

"It is our recommendation that employees who have completed some minimum number of years of service or attained some minimum age and who do not at the time they quit or subsequently elect to withdraw their own contributions, be entitled to receive at retirement the annuity purchased by the employer's contributions, as well as their own."

The terms of the vesting provision would not affect the estimates of initial cost, the report stated, since credits arising as employees leave service without vesting rights would be applied to reduce employer contributions in future years.

The retirement plan study was agreed upon by SFONG negotiators and citywide publishers during contract talks last year. The report, just received, has not as yet been formally considered by SFONG officials.

"Bug" Is Enough
In New York, Judge Wm. B. Groat dismissed charges brought against a job printing shop for failing to put its name and address on political circulars as required by law.

The circulars carried the union label and the print shop's union number, and that was identification enough.

The report noted that it is

WSB Policy Set

(Continued from Page One)

fit not exceeding 60% of the average weekly salary for the unit; nor continuing for more than 26 weeks; nor, in case of illness, providing for less than a seven-day waiting period before payments begin.

(Paid sick leave is not considered a temporary disability benefit, but existence of a sick leave program requires approval of any additional disability benefit contained in a new or improved health or welfare plan. Disability benefits are defined as fixed sums paid to compensate for loss of wages during illness or other disability.)

2. Payment for hospital expenses, including room and miscellaneous expenses such as laboratory and operating room fees, x-rays, drugs and medicines. Special features, such as full payment for private rooms, special nursing, blood plasma, treatment beyond 30 days of tuberculosis, mental or nervous cases, and rest cures, require WSB approval.

3. Payment for surgical expenses where schedules do not exceed \$200 maximum commercial insurance schedules or the appropriate Veterans Administration pre-payment surgical plan. Special benefits, such as payment for dental care, plastic surgery for "cosmetic or beautifying purposes," and major surgery at home or office, require WSB approval.

4. Payment for in-hospital medical expenses not exceeding \$5 per day or \$4 per day after the first few days where there is a graduated schedule, and not exceeding 70 days.

5. Group life insurance and accidental death or dismemberment benefits which do not exceed 60% of the annual average salary for the unit or \$1,500, whichever is greater. Death or disability benefits provided on a basis other than group term or equivalent insurance, or containing cash surrender, paid up or non-forfeitable loan value, require WSB approval.

6. Coverage for dependents, if benefits do not contain any of the special features requiring WSB approval, if the employee pays 40% of the cost of such coverage, and if it is limited to spouse and children under 18.

All new plans or improvements must be reported to the WSB in Washington on special forms. If there is no further communication from the WSB, plans which contain no provisions requiring approval can be put into effect 30 days after the parties receive acknowledgment of receipt of the form by the WSB.

If a plan contains features which require approval, those features will be referred to a special tri-partite health and welfare committee for action. Other portions of the plan, which fall within the limitations of the regulation and do not require approval, can be made effective 30 days after acknowledgment.

The special committee is empowered to act by majority vote within the limitations of the approval, but dissenting members may require consideration of all cases by the WSB itself.

Strike Vote Wins

(Continued from Page One)

6. An improved military service clause giving full coverage to reservists called to active duty.

7. A leave-of-absence clause granting News employees up to two weeks leave to attend Guild conventions and meetings, and up to one year to fill local or national Guild offices. A limitation of two such leaves at once was established.

8. Establishment of a rating for library director comparable to that of reporters, copywriters, etc. The News set up the job in the past year.

Early in December the unit approved the taking of a strike vote, which was carried 51-29. Later a strike was set for 4 a.m. tomorrow, Jan. 12.

A week prior to the strike, ANG sent Robert Greenock III, international representative at San Francisco, to assist the unit in its negotiations.

The unit and management were split on Guild demands for a three-week vacation clause, an improved holiday clause, and about \$1.80 per week more than management had offered.

After Greenock's arrival, the unit held an open meeting to which it invited management representatives and officers of other unions having contracts with the News.

Editor Jack Foster, a former Guildman, presented management's views on its proposal and pointed out the paper will be moving into a new plant in April. The move, he said, posed some serious economic question marks for the company that would be further complicated by the Guild's holdout on the three issues.

Next day, with Greenock a member of the News negotiating group, an agreement on an additional \$1-per-week pay hike was reached. The committee said it would recommend to the unit dropping added vacation and holiday demands.

Two days later the contract was approved by the unit and the local's executive committee and forwarded to ANG for final approval.

UTILITY WORKERS
Transportation and private utilities employ about 4 million persons.

Our Daily Bread . . .



Can Be Done, But—Says Vern O'Reilly Of His Finished Build-Your-Own Project



SIMPLE, WITH COMPLICATIONS—Guildsman O'Reilly's Dreamhouse acquired nightmarish overtones before he drove the last nail and treated the final blood blister, but he won through like an Alger hero. Here he confers with a friend on the meaning of blueprint hieroglyphics.

San Francisco—You can take it from Brother O'Reilly: Better forget about that "dreamhouse."

For years, Vernon O'Reilly, former president of SFONG, had an idea a man could build himself a house in his spare time.

Now, a sadder man, he beams:

San Diego Guild Plans Breakfast Meeting

San Diego—Newly-elected local officers will be installed Jan. 13 at the Guild's annual Sunday breakfast in the U.S. Grant Hotel. Executive board members will be elected following the breakfast.

The new president is Glenn R. Dodd of the Evening Tribune editorial staff, a former president of the Houston Guild. He succeeds Charles D. Wood, also of the Evening Tribune.

Other officers include Quay House, Union editorial, first vice-president; Al Gorney, Union Tribune classified, second vice-

Taft Family Seeks Cincinnati Monopoly

Cincinnati—The Enquirer, this city's only morning and Sunday newspaper, may be purchased by the Times-Star, one of the two local afternoon papers. Hubert Taft, president of the Cincinnati Times-Star Company, announced this week. If negotiations are completed, Mr. Taft said, both papers will be published in the Times-Star plant.

The Times-Star is owned by the Taft family, including Sen. Robert A. Taft, candidate for Republican nomination for president, and his brother, Charles P. Taft, who aspires to the governorship of Ohio.

In the five weeks preceding last year's senatorial elections in

SFONG FILES FOR NEW UNIT

San Francisco—The San Francisco-Oakland Guild is petitioning the National Labor Relations Board for recognition as bargaining agent for the 23 editorial employees of the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat, a majority of whom have signed Guild application cards.

The petition would exempt three executives and the proof readers, the latter indicating a wish to affiliate with the printers' union.

men who had building ideas of their own. O'Reilly opined: "You can build one yourself, but don't say you weren't warned."

It's all very simple, he related. You just get boards and saws and hammers and concrete and stuff—then you saw and hammer and nail and apply Band Aids and iodine, see the doctor, have the wife rub your back with plenty of horse liniment. And then:

"Some time between the date you become eligible for the old-age pension and the day on which the undertaker consoles your widow, you will have a home all your own!"

"And you can swell out your chest and brag:

"I did it all with these goaded hands!"

Vern found it was tough, too, to keep his friends. All of them shied away after they learned that everytime they got close he stuck a hammer or shovel or paintbrush in their hands and put them to work.

"You will have to do that, of course," he stated, "to keep yourself free to tend bar for the crew."

Now that it's all over, though, Vern admits he is a bit proud of his handiwork, in spite of all the blood, sweat and battered thumbs.

He concludes: "Given the proper tools, a modicum of common sense and the strength of a healthy jackass, there is nothing about house building an amateur can't master—if he survives."

PM's Ingersoll Makes Dixie Buy

Washington—Ralph M. Ingersoll, headline-writer and headline-maker, this week was making news in the Washington area, but just what he was up to was still unclear.

The first break came when it was learned that the founder-editor of the liberal paper PM had purchased a 48 percent interest in the conservative Alexandria, Va., Gazette, situated just across the river from the nation's capital.

The next break came a few days later when it was revealed that Ingersoll had purchased a 48-acre estate at Castleton, Va., some 65 miles from Alexandria. Seemingly, these two items would add up to Ingersoll getting back into active newspapering, but Ingersoll firmly declared—to those few reporters who could get through to him—that this was merely another of his newspaper investments.

Then when the story broke about his plans for moving his year-round home to Virginia, Ingersoll declared he picked the spot because of the "beautiful country" rather than its proximity to Alexandria.

In Washington news circles there was much discussion of what was really cooking. Some expressed doubts about just how good an investment the Gazette is, noting that its circulation of 10,000 is eclipsed by almost any Washington daily's Alexandria sales, and also that the physical plant is in keeping with the paper's claim to be America's oldest daily newspaper.

Others pointed out that if Ingersoll were to look the country over to find a newspaper with which he would have more ideological differences, he couldn't have found a better example than the states-rightist Gazette.

Toronto Guild Stages Smash Hit at Party

Toronto—The local here came up with its best Christmas party yet as four Toronto Star departments joined forces to produce an almost professional review, the Guild-Diggers of 1952.

Feature of the show, offered during the intermission of the annual dance, was a set of six business office girls who opened with a chorus routine.

After a parody of "Lullaby of Broadway," they soft-shoed their way into "Darktown's Strutters' Ball," which ended in high kicks and loud applause. The artists included Billy Boyle, Jesse Stevenson, Beth Middleton, Mary Ann McEachern, Eliza Genga and Phyllis Cochran. They were trained for the show by choreographer Lyla Yost, wife of Ed Yost, master of ceremonies and one of the show's writers.

Other entertainers included June McQuillen in a ventriloquist act, Sylvia Brown, who sang, Joan Bromby in specialty

dances and Lil Thain in May West imitations. Yost, Pete McCall, Stan Platt, Alex Allen, Don Goudy and Jim Dent earned laughs in hilarious specialty acts of their own.

Writers of the show, in addition to Yost, were Goudy, McCall and Andy Maxwell who doubled in brass on the drums and trumpet. Charles Molony helped with the show and rescheduled the show and rescheduled the show.

Traveler and Hearst's Record-American.

Both newspapers are accused of refusal to furnish the Guild with the names, classifications and weekly salaries of all employees in each bargaining unit. This information is required under the federal labor law.

The Guild holds contracts for all departments of the Herald-Traveler and for non-editorial employees of the Record-American.

ILO to Report On Journalists
Present-day problems of journalists in the free countries of the world will be the subject of a survey and report by the International Labor Office, world-wide organization with headquarters at Geneva.

Prepared for the forthcoming Geneva meeting of the 13-nation advisory committee, the report will cover journalists' working and living conditions, collective agreements, social security schemes and organization campaigns.

The ILO study was made in response to requests from national journalistic organizations dissatisfied with working and living conditions.

National Reporter Plan Gains Support in Ohio
Cleveland—Delegates to the 13th convention of the Ohio CIO heard Sam B. Eubanks, former executive vice president of the American Newspaper Guild, outline the project which he heads for establishment of a labor daily newspaper, the National Reporter.

Aiding in getting full discussion was an exhibit at the meeting, which drew wide attention, with Paul Evans, in charge of subscription enrolment in the state, in attendance.

Eubanks gave details to the convention's committee on publicity, which urged complete backing and drafted a resolution on the project which the convention adopted unanimously.

The resolution termed the National Reporter "the answer to our many dreams of a daily labor newspaper."

With the convention backing, all Ohio CIO locals will be asked to pledge subscriptions for their officers.

OHIO GETS SALES TALK—The National Reporter project had a display booth at the Cleveland convention of the Ohio State CIO, and Sam B. Eubanks, center, is discussing the proposed national labor daily with Everett Brown, left, PAC chairman of Steelworkers local 1298, and James Mason, Steelworkers International representative at Canton.



OHIO GETS SALES TALK—The National Reporter project had a display booth at the Cleveland convention of the Ohio State CIO, and Sam B. Eubanks, center, is discussing the proposed national labor daily with Everett Brown, left, PAC chairman of Steelworkers local 1298, and James Mason, Steelworkers International representative at Canton.

Godly Man in Worldly Profession Is Jerry Smith, St. Paul Guildsman

By RUSS GORDON
Twin Cities Guild

St. Paul—No pun on the term "sky pilot" was intended when the publisher of the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press combined the jobs of church editor and aviation editor in the person of Jerry Smith. Things just worked out that way, Jerry being Jerry.

On Sunday he's the Reverend Gerald B. Smith, pastor of the Pacific Community Interdenominational Church, an institution much smaller than its name.

Weekdays he's Jerry Smith, on tap for assignments primarily aeronautic and for general stuff when the city editor needs a "Hey, you!"

Smith isn't the typical "good-looking minister with a pair of football player's shoulders." His are wider than that. When spring fever last struck the city room he let off his personal head of steam by doing a hand-stand on the managing editor's chair.

Recently he knocked off first prize in the AP's statewide feature story contest.

He helps his wife with the washing for their family of six kids (ages: one to 20) and lets his wide shoulders discourage those who'd scoff.

His personality is such that no undue curb is placed on city room Anglo-Saxonage. Cussing, as such, simply slips over his thick hide, leaving no scar. He's a one-man rebuttal to the argument that a city room does not have to provide background music to "The Front Page." He's a bone dry, and makes no bones about his antipathy for the cup that sloppeth over.

During a nasty wave of juvenile delinquency a couple years back, Jerry Smith's little church, was picked as target for tonight. The kids lit into the place with demonic ingenuity, topping off their job with kerosene and matches. Destruction of the target was chaotically complete.

He had an idea who the kids were, but kept the hunch to himself. The church was recently rebuilt at what outlay on Jerry's part only the Lord knows. And

his first project when the new church opened its doors was the reclamation of the little demons who fired the old church.

He refuses to shelve between Thursday night and just before he leaves for church on Sundays. Says he presents a more shining picture that way. However, his Saturday visitors are often non-plussed at his stubble-blackened jaw and are hard to convince that he's the church editor they came to see.

He's quiet-spoken; even when a missionary for a rival church appeared at his door one evening, asking to play some religious records he had brought along. Jerry agreed on condition that after the record session he, Jerry, be given a few minutes for some oral arguments of his own. The missionary bolted out the door with much greener pastures in mind.

Backgroundwise he started newspapering at the age of 17 for the Aberdeen (S.D.) News; five years later becoming its city editor. Then, after some consultation with his conscience, he decided he could serve humanity better by combining the gospel truth with the gospel truth. After three years at a theological seminary he spent 11 years in various pulpits throughout Michigan and Wisconsin.

"If it ever becomes an issue between newspaper work and preaching," he says, "I'd pick the latter. But so long as I can do both, I'm happy. I consider myself a sort of liaison officer between church and press, interpreting one to the other."

The publisher is utterly convinced that since Jerry joined the paper, relationships between the Dispatch-Pioneer Press and churches of all denominations have improved immeasurably.

There's lots more to be said about Jerry Smith but the nicest thing that comes to mind is the remark of an avowed Dispatch atheist:

"If I ever do get religion, it's Jerry Smith I'll take it from."

Manila Publishers Lose Overtime Case
Manila—Under a January 3 ruling of the Philippine court of industrial relations, Philippine newspaper publishers must pay overtime for more than eight hours in a shift, differentials for nights, and premium pay for Sundays and holidays.

The court turned thumbs down on a publisher protest that newspapers should be exempt from paying extra for overtime, Sundays, and legal holidays on the theory that they performed a public service.

The court also ruled that payment for meals and transportation for night workers was not extra compensation.

Lake Superior Names Bergman To Head Local

Duluth—In a spirited election contest, Eric Bergman was named president of the Lake Superior Newspaper Guild. The retiring president, Harley Mitchell, was elected to the executive board by a practically unanimous vote.

Other officers elected are Herb Coleman, vice president; Felicia Abrahamson, secretary, and Vira Sullivan, treasurer.

The new executive board, in addition to Mitchell, includes Katharine Shelstad, Silas Westman, Jack Watson, Bud Lomoe, Elmer Leeman and Al Peltier.

Board of Arbiters Meets in Guild Case

Two sessions of the five-man arbitration board considering the Guild's wage dispute with the Associated Press were held on Monday of this week, with further meetings set for today. Following custom, the deliberations were in executive session.

I. Robert Feinberg presided as chairman, chosen by the parties, which were represented by Joseph C. Colangelo, wire services director and Norman Walker,

Washington AP bureau, for the Guild, and by Wes Gallagher, general executive and L. H. Thomson, personnel department head, for the AP.

The board's recommendations, when formulated, will be subject to a country-wide poll by AP unit members.

San Jose Guild Names Officers

San Jose—Gene Lamont, advertising salesman for the News-Mercury, has been elected president of the San Jose Newspaper Guild for the coming year. He succeeds Harry Farrell, local EB member-at-large.

Other officers are Mark Wright, vice-president; Betty Gamble, secretary-treasurer; Alice Hornbaker, recording secretary, and Frank Freeman, sergeant-at-arms.

New EB members include Frank Sauliere, Esther Walker, Peggy Blanchard, Charles Goodman, John George, Bob Barton, Frances Riolo, Pat Myles and Thomas Sherris.

CIO on the Air In Two Programs

"The CIO and You," a radio broadcast at 7 p. m. Saturdays, is being carried over the ABC network for 13 weeks.

The 15-minute programs feature talks by prominent CIO leaders made at the special CIO steelworkers-convention in Atlantic City.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, speaks on "Organizing and the Advantages of Unionism" this week. Later broadcasts will include Joe Glazer and his guitar, and talks by Robert Nathan, economist.

Haywood also spoke on the first program of a new NBC series, "Viewpoint, USA," heard Sundays from noon to 12:15 p. m. He discussed legislation CIO seeks from the next session of congress.

Bob Brown Is Named As WSB Alternate

San Francisco—Bob Brown, executive secretary of SFONG, has been named an alternate member of the Regional Wage Stabilization Board, which takes in the states of California, Nevada and Arizona.

The board meets regularly in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Another link in the bond that ties American and free European labor has been added by the CIO in its issuance of the first European edition of CIO News in English, French, German and Italian.

The new periodical highlights news of major importance on the American labor front together with material of interest to workers on both sides of the Atlantic.

The paper is published in Paris and is edited by Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe.

San Jose Guild Girds Its Loins For VIP 'Roast'

San Jose—The San Jose Newspaper Guild will exploit the foibles of prominent persons about town on March 1 when it holds its first annual gridiron dinner.

The affair has been in preparation since the end of last summer with various committees from the local at work on invitations, programs and skits.

Public officials from California's Gov. Earl Warren on down to the city and county level have been asked to attend the dinner, with the warning that they may be in for some "roasting" before the evening is over.

A "Miss Headline" from among the local's own membership will preside over the festivities. She will be chosen by a panel of experts (mostly male) at the January meeting of the local.

Besides the entertainment, guests will be treated to a steak dinner with all the trimmings.

Mark Wright, vice-president-elect of the local, is general chairman of the affair. Oscar Liden is editing the program, while skits are being prepared by Dircé Arrowsmith, Carl Heinze, Charles Goodman and several other Guild members.

Frank Sauliere is in charge of invitations. Outgoing president Harry Farrell and incoming president Gene Lamont are assisting him. About 250 are expected to attend.

PRESS-AGENTRY RAMPANT—The Steve Hannigan influence—California should pardon the expression—is seen here, in a picture of San Jose Guild members "roasting" City Manager Anthony Hannan, preparatory to the San Jose local's first gridiron dinner, at which public officials will be grilled to a rich brown. Gertrude Haywood wields the testing fork, while Margie McCoy watches.



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THE GUILD REPORTER

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IF YOU'RE FIRED and your boss offers you a part-time job instead, and you refuse, you can't collect unemployment insurance. That's a New York state ruling, at least, and the courts have upheld it.

The case was determined for a driver on a newspaper delivery route, where he had been working a midnight-to-8 a.m. shift for four and a half years. He was laid off, and applied for jobless benefits. They were paid until his former boss wanted to put him back to work, but only for two nights a week at \$33.50 a week.

The driver refused, saying he wanted fulltime work. He was disqualified for further unemployment payments, for "refusing employment without good cause."

THE AUSTRALIAN Journalists' Association, down-under counterpart of the American Newspaper Guild, is engaged in a brisk running fight with commonwealth publishers over a proposal to syndicate—and so monopolize and regiment—all local news for the various metropolitan dailies.

The AJA opposes the move as a threat against "a traditional privilege for newspaper readers"—the right to have their news written by competitive newsgatherers instead of being channeled through one mill.

The AJA has stirred up sentiment against the syndication plan, to the point where one member of the Victoria Parliament termed it a greater threat to democracy than communism.

In the AJA publication, The Journalist, a condemning headline refers to "potted" news. Presumably in the press jargon of mother Britain, the word would be "tinned," while in Americanese it would obviously be "canned." Let semantics students take over from there.

The Guild's Bookshelf

HOW TO COVER, WRITE AND EDIT SPORTS. Harry E. Heath, Jr., and Lou Gelfand. Iowa State College Press. Ames, Ia. 327 pp. \$5.

An exceptionally handsome format graces this substantial volume, the work of Guildsman Lou Gelfand, sports writer for the St. Paul Pioneer Press, and his one-time Oklahoma associate, Harry Heath, now a journalism prof at Iowa State.

Its contents bear out its good looks, for it carries its reader from a history of sports writing—and sports—through tips on

THE GUILD GUARDIAN. lively sheet put out by the Lake Superior local, frontpages an apology to a Duluth Guild member who is listed on ANG records as Roy Blackmer. That spelling could be wrong, of course, in the light of the Guardian item. It reads:

Editors Apologize To Roy Blackmere

The editors of the Guild Guardian deeply regret any embarrassment to copy-reader Roy Blackman through misspelling his name in the last issue.

Blackmyre figured prominently in three separate stories, and in each his name was spelled wrong. The staff realizes the injustice to Blackstone.

Reason for lousing up Blacktop's name was failure of the senior editor to make over page one. He has since taken over other duties. The new editor promises that the slight to Blackburn will never happen again.

To make the apology complete, the Guardian runs a thumbnail cut of Guildsman B., under which he is designated as "Blackmar."

FIRST ENTRIES RECEIVED FOR BROWN AWARD

Entries in the 1951 Heywood Brown Award competition have begun to arrive at Guild headquarters. The deadline for reception is February 1.

Honors for the first entry to be received go to the San Fernando Valley Times, which offers a series of 21 articles covering a round-the-world flight of a staff writer.

Judges in the competition, which awards \$500 in cash and a Guild citation, will meet early in February at New York.

writing to the actual step-by-step coverage of the whole range of sports reporting and editing, from newspapers to television.

Originally, the authors intended the tome as a journalism school text book, the first in the field, but its appeal is far wider, and Gelfand reports that demands for the book, and comments on it, are coming in from sports writers long established, and from sports fans as well.

It's a thorough-going job, in an area of writing that has been orphaned too long in many a city news room.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

THE SUPREME COURT the other day ruled 8-to-0 that evidence extracted from a man's stomach by a pump can't be used in his trial, a very sensible ruling of course. The most interesting thing about the decision, however, was the 6-to-2 split in the legal reasoning.

The split is not new. Back in 1947 the same difference in legal reasoning split the court 5-to-4 but since then Clark and Minton have replaced Murphy and Rutledge. Minton didn't participate last week.) The issue springs from rights given the Negro after the Civil War.

This is the story:

IN 1866-68 CONGRESS proposed and the states ratified the 14th Amendment, one clause of which declares that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The due process clause became the instrument of reactionary forces for decades in stalling off economic reform but that is not the point here.

In 1892 one supreme court justice declared that the amendment in effect incorporated the Bill of Rights (the first eight amendments) and applied them to the states.

Here it is necessary to stop a minute and recall history. The Bill of Rights was added to the constitution as a condition of ratification, because of a general fear that the new federal government might transgress freedoms of religion, speech, press and assembly, a person's home, trial by jury and so on. In 1833 the supreme court held that these prohibitions were against the federal government, that they did not apply to the states. The original assumption was that the states could be expected to protect the people's liberties and that it was congress that was to be feared.

It is difficult for Americans today, used to the all pervading power of the federal government in our lives, to look to the states as their greatest protectors. This is especially so since America in the past 50 years has become a predominantly urban nation while the state legislatures have remained frozen in conservative rural hands. Finally, it is most difficult for young Americans to realize that not until FDR did the federal government become the champion of the public welfare in the broad sense accepted today by the bulk of both Democrats and Republicans.

IN FACT, I'm pretty sure that a quiz of America by Dr. Gallup would show that most people assume the Bill of Rights is binding on both federal and state governments, so great has been the popular erosion of the theory of dual government or the federal system.

In 1908 the court held that a state could allow a judge to instruct a jury to draw an unfavorable inference from the failure of an accused to testify—though the constitution declares one may not be compelled to testify against himself. (The recent batch of contempt citations for failure to testify in the federal senate crime hearings have generally been thrown out by the federal courts but if a state senate committee should have cited the same man for an identical failure he could have been jailed without offending the federal constitution.)

In 1937 the constitutional bar against double jeopardy—a second murder trial was involved in this case—was held not applicable to the states. Then in 1947 in the Adamson case involving a California law permitting comment on a defendant's failure to testify, the court split 5-to-4.

IN THIS CASE the majority, led by Justice Reed, concluded that while a fair trial was required by the due process clause of the 14th

amendment, something binding on the states, the privilege against self-incrimination was not in itself an inherent part of a fair trial.

The Black-Douglas-Murphy-Rutledge view was that the issue was not due process under the 14th amendment but self-incrimination under the 5th. They argued that the 5th—and all other Bill of Rights amendments—was applied to the state courts by the adoption of the 14th amendment.

Black declared in his dissent that his study of the historical events culminating in the 14th amendment "persuades me that one of the chief objects" of the first section "was to make the Bill of Rights applicable to the states."

In 1949 the Stanford Law Review published a lengthy but fascinating and convincing analysis of these historical facts and concluded that Black was absolutely wrong.

This did not deter Black, however, and so last week in the stomach-pump case he referred to his Adamson dissent and joined with Douglas in declaring the conviction should have been reversed on the basis of the 5th amendment's applicability to the states rather than on what Black called the "accordion-like qualities" of the due process philosophy. This philosophy, he said, "must inevitably imperil all the individual safeguards specifically enumerated in the Bill of Rights."

THE "ACCORDION-LIKE PHILOSOPHY" amounts to this: due process under the 15th amendment is "a summarized constitutional guarantee" (words of Justice Frankfurter last week) of what Justice Cardozo earlier said are the personal immunities "so rooted in the traditions and conscience of our people as to be ranked as fundamental" or are "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty."

Black's argument is that this "gloss on the due process clause" is nebulous and that, in fact, it gives the supreme court self-granted judicial power to kill "every state law of every kind deemed 'unreasonable' or contrary to the court's notion of civilized decencies." Frankfurter and the majority likes this very indefinite power. In fact, last week Frankfurter called the due process clause "the last specific and most comprehensive protection of liberties" capable of extension as times change.

In 1947 when Murphy joined his colleagues in trying to make the Bill of Rights binding on the states he disagreed with Black on a major point. Black contended and still contends that the court should apply the Bill of Rights to the states, no more, no less. But, said Murphy:

"... I am not prepared to say that (the 14th amendment's due process section) is entirely and necessarily limited by the Bill of Rights. Occasions may arise where a proceeding falls so far short of conforming to fundamental standards of procedure as to warrant constitutional condemnation in terms of a lack of due process despite the absence of a specific provision in the Bill of Rights."

THIS IS JUDICIAL having your cake and eating it, too—do what Black suggests but keep the due process club in the closet too for emergencies. From the standpoint of civil liberties it might be fine. The fact is that history does not sustain it and the justices won't buy it.

It must be noted that the court has used due process to blanket the states with certain of the Bill of Rights' provisions—freedom of press and religion, for example. But whether the "selective process" of enforcing these rights on the states will in the long run protect the rights of all Americans on all occasions will depend on the quality of the justices who have the final word. At least, as demonstrated in the stomach-pump case, the court is on the side of the people.

ELLIS K. BALDWIN DIES IN UTICA

Utica—Ellis K. Baldwin, 51, of the Utica Observer-Dispatch staff, died of a heart attack in his home here Dec. 27.

Baldwin was a veteran Guildsman and had filled various offices in the Utica local.

He was born in Sparta, Wis., and was a graduate of Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa. After a brief career as a school teacher he joined the staff of the Utica Daily Press in 1924, later transferring to the Observer-Dispatch.

Recently he specialized in features on the drama, arts and historic places in the Mohawk and Cherry valleys.

The Guild Reporter

99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.